SWINDLEY VALLEY TRADUSTIC

the same side with himself [Applause]. The work

from Our Special Correspondent. PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1356.

There was an excellent and cheering demonstranenyesterday in Independence Square. Mr. Banks addressed the merchants of this city, for upwards of two hours. Speaking in the open air is a trying matter, not merely to the lungs, which, as a general thing, have to be over-exerted, to render the words sudible; but there is another and a more serious objection, which is, that where the object is to bring sinners into the fold-to make converts, and not simply to raise a short of concordant triumph, the speaker is not put into adequate sympathetic relations with his hearers; the vocal electricity goes to the clouds, and does not ring around as it can within the walls of a room. Very much of the success of a principle may depend upon the appropriation of these physico-artistic requirements. The purposes of a speaker, in a word, who addresses with a good object people, and not simply for the ends of seif illustration, require a commodious hall and an audience seated. Concentration, then, in the hearers is obtained; indifference, which comes of moving about and the noise of many feet on the periphery of the crowded circle, is obviated. I need not dwell on Mr. Banks's abilities, whether as a Speaker in the House, or a speaker in the open air. The meeting in question was commercially one of most respectable that could be imagined. chants of 40 years' standing—the large and genial necretions of lives of business—were there repre-sented, and Philadelphia, which has been like Bal-timore in her stifled voice for Republicanism, now

finds a longue.

The headquarters of the Republicans, Chestnut street, is very commodious, and notwithstanding the fact that there had been a town meeting in the afternoon, there was another town meeting on those premises in the evening. Among other things that this cauvess has dene, is to reveal a great amount of norally underground talent. Republicanism seems to have subsoiled the impalpable world, and profruits accordingly, in an extraordinary de-Here, for example, last night, was a case at. Mr. Hurd was on the platform—I mean the platform of boards—at the headquarters list night. And who is Mr. Hurd ! Mr. Hurd is from Fayette County, Penn. He is a stout gentleman with a healthy Republican-looking face—the face of a man who could not be hired to live off the unrequited toil of his fellow creatures. This face emits the moral sentiments "without malice prepense." Morally, Mr. Hurd is just the man to talk on this subject. But more than that, he is thoroughly logisubject. But more than that, he is thoroughly logical. And more than that, he is a good comedian. He would bring down the house at Wallack's. Of steries of a certain sort—those of huge physical moralities or idealisms in the fiber, illustrating moralities or idealisms in the same way that Egyptian colossalities carve the elemities in the rough—Mr. Hurd has a wallet full. He opens the wallet and they tumble out, thirteen He opens the wanet and they to the dozen. And then, having given the auditors argument and humor, he finished seriously as to the duties of the crisis. The President then asked me duties of the crisis. to speak, but I told the crowd I would do so at length on this Wednesday, when I want to see the mechanies and workingmen particularly; for the most monstrous spectacle of monstrous spectacles, is the city of Penn—of Penn the apostle of industry, the man who, though an aristocrat by birth, brought up his three sons mechanics (one was brought up his three sons mechanics (one was a leather-breeches maker)—of Penn who re-versed each and every antecedent of his-tery as to what constituted respectabil-ity, and made lefty politics and despised to the property of whose social handieraft convertible terms—Penn, of whose social immensities Macaulay has not the first perception immensities Macaulay has not the first perception—I say that in view of all this the direct gorgon of the diseased imagination of slaveholders and their Northern "tail," is the spectacle of any portion of Philadelphia promising to vote for Buchanan and Slavery! And yet in the "Practical Hatter's" District (for that is what Thos. Florence used to call himself), and under his slave-oligarchic direction the promises are that the Slavecerals will succeed, owing to the delusions of the shipwrights. ceed, owing to the delusions of the shipwrights and iron-fashioners, and other such representatives of Penn-like pursuits! "Chaos has come again in the mind when such discordances can be fused and the autipodes of the world of opinion can so

The Freemont Committees here work like New The Freemont Committees aere work has been york omnibus horses on rainy days just after breakfast and just before dinner. Their daily labors are about seven or eight hours, and that is superadded to their hours of personal business. I never knew men work harder. And they are not, with hardly an exception, politicians or men who have beet act vely engaged hitherto in canvasses.

For example, there is H. C. Carey. Mr. Carey. it is true, has retired from business, but only to be busier as a political economist and a Republican. He is President of the Philadelphia Republican Club. He told me that upward of \$25,000 had been raised here to distribute documents, and for the inevitable expenses of club-rooms and public meetings. But the whole question has been suc dealy hurled upon the active handful here. The Lepublican party a few months ago had no exist-ence. A friend tells me that in his Ward, one of the largest and certainly the richest in the city, a little while ago no Republican constituency was to be found; and at a meeting of the Ward but three voters were present, and they had to elect themselves to the General Conference. Now, in this very Ward, many of the most "solid men" are enrolled as Republicans. Of the result in Eastern Pennsylvania, that is to say, of its bringing into Tennsylvania, that is to say, of its bringing inte the victory as Jerushing a majority as trans-Alleghanian Pennsylvania, I have no doubt, could only the ground be illumined foot by foot. But I have been surprised to find even in New York, and certain circumbient portions of it in New-Jersey, that the people were addressed very recently for the first time by a Republican speaker. though they were hungry for good political al and would sit devouring between two or three hours all the speaker had to say. I have seen or different evenings men almost exclusively engaged in a particular trade-in iron founderies, for examin shipbuilding, in oyster-raising-give the ple, in shipbuilding, in oystican speaker of the keenest attention to the Republican speaker of the occasion; and the meeting over, acknowledge their satisfaction and regret that they had been so long left in the dark as to the conspiracy against their

Apropos of Mr. H. C. Carey. We had a supper party at his house last night. Present, working men of the party; for example, Mr. Morton Mac-Michael, Mr. Speaker Banks, Senator Wilson, Mr. Thomas Balch, Mr. George W. Curtis, and Mr. Index of THE TRIBUNE (a monstrous elever fellow—stat nominis umbra). &c. We had a jolly time of it. of them were a little hoarse, some a good For example, in his colloquials, Mr. Speaker

uttered his thoughts ab imo pectore; they orth with a solemnity like that of a family vault. howadji (Curtis) did not say much, for reasons best known to himself, though we got into a sort of cussion on the relative moral standing and be-Amer. is of 56, and some classic gushings from Howadji would have been extremely The question was, why didn't Charles Thempson, Secretary of the Congress which passed the Declaration of Independence, and so forth, un-til they dissolved into mist, why didn't he give the world the fruits of his jottings-down? said—"My father—(Parenthesis: Mr. Carey's father was Matthew Carey, an Irish Liberal, who ran for his life from ould Iteland in the days when Irishmen were for disunion-disunion, that is, from England. Matthew Carey escaped to France, and was too glad to find employment from Benjamin Franklin, then American Minister to the gorgeous Court of Versailles. The next move of the Irish exile was to come to this country, and, a rouned devotee to the cause of Ireland, he accepted a loan of \$400 from the Marquis Ls Fayette, which he afterward repaid. Matthew Carey was a man of originality. He became a Carey was a man of originality. He became a journalist here, as in Ireland, and the result of a togical mind ted him to study the question of the Tariff, or Protection to Home Industry. On that showed himself at once the most capawell as the most profound writer. A monu-his colossal labors exists in 2,400 closely ages. Such undagging journalism in a se did not escape the attention of another originality. Heavy Clay, who was

a student of Matthew Carey, and in hi a student of Matthew Carey, and in his early Tariff speeches acknowledged his debt to the Irish-Philadelphian. Without Matthew Carey, Henry Clay would never have been the Father of the American System; but if the ploneer pursuit of an idea—the hiving of all the lasts research. incts necessary to make the honey for convictions could form the Father of the Tariff—the Tariff of 1824 and that of 1828—then surely that honor be-longs to Matthew Carey. But history is seldom written, and where "men who think on their legs" get their thunder is not noticed, but all is claimed for such. In no country, so far as annalists are concerned, are the people kept more ignorant as to the real facts of this kind than in this. And now, my parenthesis being done, I shall resume the thread of my ravel.)—"My tather," said Mr. H. C. Carey, last night, "in conversations "with Charles Thompson, the Secretary of the Continental Congress, beseeched him to dietate his Revolutionary ana—his secret experiences his political familiarities during that period; but be would not." I knew this fact also from other old Philadelphians. Now let people imagine the

on this point our party last night had quite tslk. Curious anecdotes came forth. When will history be written? When will that goddess comdown from her pedestal and give us more flesh and blood and fewer sinless statues?

Senator Wilson does not drink-had not tasted a glass of wire for twenty-five years; therefore could not laste even the Metternich, the Gold Seal, the ! Have you ever seen Blake in the Last Man You must have. Carey is a sort of last man in Hock Club, established here over twenty year ago-Heck picked from the Metternich vines, and expressed through the American Minister at Vienna to this country—the only useful (if useful) thing that Minister ever did, for the profits on the tobacco trade with Austria never began to pay his salary Now of the fruits of this Hock Club, Carey has few bottles left, and they were produced and tasted by such members of our party as are not members of the Temperance Society—or throat-baptists—through honorable convictions. Then, beside the wine, there were some reed-birds.

McMichael is a wit.

McMichael is a wit. Balch is death on Revolutionary facts, and has been down among the dead men to some purpose Wilson is very good company—as easy as an easy chair. Commend me such cobblers! Heaven havmercy on their souls! Bright exemplar of th Sermon-on-the-Mount-like workings of our political system! Blessed are the lowly, for they shall be exalted !

We were charmingly placed last night. In a capacious drawing-room opening into another capa-cious drawing-room, filled with pictures, statues and bronzes. Genius smiled angelically from the walls. Lovely idealities, torn from "chaos and the dark" by the imaginative hand, glowed around us. Names great in art-history were there. Wilson of Edinburgh-Wilson, who knew his worth when others did not-and what a landscape! And there was Huntingdon's best work. Mercy, from the Pilgrim's Progress (a book I can't read; it's my Pilgrim's Progress (a book I can't read; it's my fault, but its style is anti-pathetic to my idiocracy); Eastlake; Cooper; Leslie; Suily; Inman; Newton (poor Newton died of mortification; he was an American in England—only a man of genius—a painter, petted by the aristocracy, and so he was dined and supped and Christmas-weeked; but ip an evil hour he married, and then his wife was not admissible to "the best society," as was he, and he was no longer, therefore, a full-toned gentleman, but only a despised painter, and he pined and died—and thus endeth this parenthesis): gentleman, but only a despised painter, and he pined and died—and thus endeth this parenthesis); Gilbert Stuart (his two daughters live at Newport, Gilbert Stuart (his two daughters live at Newport, R. I.; one makes, among other things, capital copies of the original Washington); Maclise; Sir Joshua Reynolds; Headley's Titan: Sir Thomas Lawrence; Collins; Pyne; Elsasser; Leutze; Doughty, &c. To these paintings add statues by Steinhauser, and Kiss's bronze-mounted Amazon and Tiger; and the whole forms a dreamy, suggestive hackground for a support norty.

My talk shall soon be of oxen. They have the United States Agricultural Society here just over the Schuylkill. All manner of slaughter-ward animalslambs which are pleased to the last and lick the hand just raised to shed their blood; and transcendant hogs grunting satisfaction though on the verge of eternit and bam; and 2.40 horses, and deliberate cows that give unconsciously much milk; and huge fruits and proud flowers; and machines which make a mockery of the clogs of time or lumpiness of mat ter, and astound the natives of Europe and reco struct the annals of mankind. Then, too, "it is expected" that Governor Wise will address the Society on the best mode of raising niggers so as to fetch \$5,000 a head? and Mr. Rives on ties of Virginian sgriculture as developed through the patriarchal imperishabilities which have come down to us through all the generations from Father Abraham? (Mr. Rives) you are brilliant enough for fifty men, but it won't do.

"Jove made it certain that the day,

And so forth; and Mr. Winthrop, who will gene ralize artistically on earth-culture, when it is special question whether we are to have any earth as free-men to cultivate! Others, too, will speak. For

I trust that in the Address it will be duly laid down that agriculture is the original and no-blest pursuit of a civilized people; as that may give me now the opportunity of correcting that phrase. not the first pursuit of a civilized st as to time. Working in iron and Agriculture is people—not first as to time. Working in iron and carpentry labors invariably precede it. Hunting and fishing are the primary labors. Men, the learn the uses of metals. The Egyptians 5,000 years ago knew a way of tempering copper, hardening it for the uses of the farmer and mechanic; art now lest, since the superior metal, iron, schanic; at taken the place of the copper. Iron then being mixed and worked into tools and machines, our agriculture begins; but it does not begin until car pentry skill has built the pioneer a house; and these antecedental labors are as noble as the working of the earth-as of agriculture. Agriculture is praised by gentlemen farmers, because it forms grand topic at Agricultural Fairs, and a chance for playing the workingman at a very small expense of swest, and in a manner entirely satisfactory t 10,000 people present, and 1,000,000 people be sides, perhaps, through the newspapers, who neve step to sift the truth of such primordial claims to agriculture as now pursued. The arts and indus agriculture as now pursued. The arts and industries, in a word, now move in radical harmonies and dignities, and the era for bucolic blatancy—: bad copy of the dinner speeches of the agricultural aristocracy of England, of the Durhams, the Devonshires and the Russels-should cease. W. H. E.

were of the "Tabernacle Kansas Aid C

		Indernacie Kansas And	
mittee acknowledges	the	receipt of the following	Sinc
his last public acknow	rledg	ment, Sept. 10:	
Dr. Halated	事2.41	W. H. Wood	#1 0
A Friend by Dr. H	5 (X	G. L. Hallerson	25 0
Thes. Wilser	5 0	A Friend	40.0
James Leask	1 0	Dr. Fitch-additional	1 0
R. C. White	5.00	E. Maynard	1 0
Thomas Jackson	5.0	H. E. Wood	1 0
J. Hyatt		T. E. Wood	10 0
L. Z. Weavet	10 0	J. L. Mott	1.0
L. A. Deshons	1 0	John Finlay	1.0
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New York, October 7, 1		OH HOUSE OUT, THE	

DEMOCRATIC YOUNG MEN'S COMMITTEE, - A regu ir meeting was held last evening at Tammany-C Godfrey Gunther in the chair. The only important business was the offering of a series of resolutions b ohn T. Hoffman, esq., pitching into Mayor Wood, and adorsing James S. Libby as the orthodox candidate by as the orthodox candidat for Mayor. The reading of the resolutions produced considerable uproar, but they were immediately passed by a vote of 57 to 18. The meeting passed off with war of words and no fighting.

NISTH DISTRICT .- The Congressional Convention for this District will assemble at Williams . Hotel, Peckskill, at 19 A. M. of Monday, Oct. 13.

GERMAN REPUBLICAN MEETING.

IMMENSE OUTPOURING.

Ten Thousand to Welcome Hecker

SPEECHES BY FRED. HECKER AND OTHERS.

Yesterday was a day of triumph for the German Republicans of our metropolis. The rumor of Frederick Hecker's arrival had spread over the city and its environs like wildfire on Sunday, and the news of his taking the stump last evening stirred the hearts of the whole German population. There was no public place nor a private fireside where Frederick Hecker was not the topic of conversation, and where one saw a sorry face, it was of one who was prevented from

hearing him.

At 74 o'clock the Academy of Music was filled to the utnost, and half an hour later more than five thousand net were standing outside, regretting that there was no room left for them. There appeared the corps of the Turners, in their plain and becoming uniform, with banners and music, in all some 500 men. Then came the Clubs of the Seventeenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Fifteenth Wards, all with tasteful and significant banners, besides large delegations from Brocklyn, Williamsburgh, Hoboken, Jersey City and other surrounding places.

The crowd inside the house may be estimated at

lenst to 5,000, and those outside to at least 5,000 more. not reckening hundreds who left immediately in despair

of not finding a place.

The meeting was opened by a splendid overture of the orchestra, after which Mr. FRED. KAPP, President of the German Republican Executive Committee, made a short and eloquent introductory speech. He apressed his satisfaction to see the Germans in such vast numbers assembled; but this result of the call of the Republican Committee, was to be expected from the men who followed the republican banner in the old country, and will be its true followers in their adopted home. It is, continued the President, a matter of in-portance to see the lenders of the Republican move-ments in Europe in the ranks of the Republicans here. Most of the Germans here had taken part in the late struggle for independence, and whatever the motives may be that induce them to side with the Republican party, they know well of what importance the present

The PRESIDENT then introduced Mr. GUSTAVUS STREVE as the first speaker. Mr. Streve was greeted by tremendous cheers. This day, said he, is a day of rejoicing, for thousands and thousands, who, driven from their native soil, and suffering here in exile, assemble in this free soil to greet the rising of a new day of freedem. The cause of freedom belongs to the future. The future destiny of this republic rests on the territories; who takes from us the territories, takes all. The territories are the children of the United States, and it is the duty of a free Republican to make them acquainted with the principles of freedom, and the inalienable rights of mankind. The speaker then proceeded to give a short but impressive sketch of the origin and progress of the slave-power in the United

origin and progress of the slave-power in the United States, and said, as he concluded:

We have now the opportunity and the power to fight it at the polls: if we hearists we shall have to fight it somewhere the. The slave-power cannot attain or effect anything, except by the most outrageous means. The principles of slavery consist in violence, calumny and corruption. They attempt to cover their infamy by calling them elves Democrats, as if true and real Democrate was not utterly opposed to such principles. They and corruption. They attempt to cover their infamy by calling them cives Democrats, as if true and real Democracy was not utterly opposed to such principles. They resort to lying, when they pretend to be Democrats, they lie when they call themselves a conservative party, as they do. The slave-holders and their adherents are no more conservative than the despots of Europe. The despotism of the slave-power is far from being conservative, it has shown itself offensively so at Washington, in Kansas, Missouri, and everywhere. If the Constitution had been developed in its true series and spirit this country would not have seen so many Presidents subservicut to the interests of the Slaveholding States. I said that calumny was one of the principles of the slave-power. I ask you, has there ever been a candidate for the highest office of this Republic so honorable and pure, and has ever a candidate been calumniated like Fremont? I said corruption was one of the chief principles of our opperents. I am not so much afraid of the corruption at the poils, as of the corruption by giving away offices; the corruption practiced by the Executive. Violence is the idol of all slaveholders and their friends. The covarily assault on Senator Sumner, is not an isolated fact; the same spirit of violence manifests useff in all the Southern States, in Missouri and Kansas. The same spirit of violence is to be seen in the Ostend Manifesto of Soulé, Buchana and Mason; and the same spirit of violence is to be seen in the Ostend Manifesto of Soulé, Buchana and Mason; and the same party that works for the extense to of Slavery aims at the acquisition of Cuba and increase manifests fraction and the Southern States, in Masseuri and Kansas. The same spirit of violence is to be seen in the Ostend Manifesto of Soulé, Buchanan and Mason: and the same party that works for the extense of Slavery aims at the nequisition of Caba and Central America, in order to have Slavery propagated Central America, in order to have slavely probable and the Slave-Power increased. What would become of Freem it these plans should be realized? The Republican party has but a brief existence, but to their strength run patriotism it is reserved to save the freedem of this country. The Republican party is bound to the country of the results of the res the Republicans are to see that that Constitution is not o be regarded in the South as a dead letter. The Re-ublican party must restore Freedom of the Press and publican party must restore Freezenhot at the Freedem of Specch; and when it is once possible to speak a free word and to work for Freedom in the South, then the work is already half done. If Freedom shall be restored, the oppressed nations of Europe will look confidently to this Lemisphere, as a new area

of liberty.

When Mr. S. had concluded, three hearty cheers were given for him.

The PRESIDENT then introduced Mr. Frederick Muench of Hermann, Missouri (well known under his nom de plumc—"Far West"), to the audience, by whom he was received with cheers and applause. Mr. MURNOH said:

Fritow-Citizens: I come as a stranger from the virgin forests of Missouri. I would not have left my quiet home save at earnest solicitations and a sense o imperative duty. I believe that the time has arrived when public affairs ought to take another turn, and when an intellectual (spiritual) resurrection should take place. What a glorious picture is presented to us when we look at the first revolutionary struggle of the American people for liberty; of that people who had the audacity to declare openly that the monarchs held their empires only by the consent of the nations. The speaker then proceeded to give a brief historical statement of the progress of the Slave Power from the adoption of the Constitution up to these days. He directed the attention of his hearers to the successful effort of the South to have the Slave trade continued till 1808, and how Jefferson saved a large Territory, now comprising six States, from the evils Slavery. After concluding this historical sketch, the Slavery. After concluding this historical sketch, the speaker observed that he would say nothing against the Democratic candidate, but much against the platthe Democratic candidate, but much against the platform on which he was standing [Cries, 'Down with
the platform']. The measure of degradation of the
present Administration is now full, and its Judas-like
breach of faith, its venality and corruption, had made
the name of politician synonymous with swindler.
The speaker carchided by mentioning the care and
industry he had bestowed during twenty-two years
on his farm in Missouri, and how he had increased its
value, but that the price of said farm on the market
would be the same as when he bought it twenty-two
years ago. But said he first make Kansas free, and
Free Missouri will follow and the: will be a beautiful, Free Missouri will follow and there will be a beautiful, figh home for more than 400,000 men. A dense fog has spread over the Union, but the sun of Freedom will dispel it; and if one man is able to falfall all our hopes, and to need even the most sanguine expectations, it is John C. Fremont [Enthusiastic applause]. The "Fremont Marsailaise" was then sung by a chours of S.550 volces.

chorus of S,000 voices.

FREDERICK HECKER was then introduced, and recrived with the most enthusiastic applause.

Mr. HECKER commenced his speech by saying that the work of freedom was environed with many difficulties, calling upon all its friends throughout the country to arouse themselves and put forth their best exrtions to secure the success of the Republican ticket and its candidates. The cry that arose in behalf of freedem at the East had reechoed through the primeval woods of the West, awakening the enthusiasm of levers of freedom everywhere, and calling the old and young to the battlefield to do service in the holy war of burns freedom, human nignity and humas rights. It was at such a crisis that he appeared before them concernors, and agran addressed many of his old friends, who in former years had bettled for Freedom upon

the same side with himself [Applanse]. The work of Freedom, as he said at the outset, was a difficult one, but it had its ownreward in itself. Their enemies might beap torrents of slanders upon their party and candidates, and cast their poisoned arrows at the cause which they so much cherished, yet the Republican party would proceed right on in their march of Freedom in spite of all the railings and slanders of their opponents, for they were sustained by the consciousness that with them were enlisted all the intelligent enthrsisatic and honorable men of the contry. With that party, too, were to be found the young men, as yet unpoluted and unharmed by the corruption of old political parties. Against the Republican party were arrayed the entire horde of those who have been purchased by the spoils of office, of the men who would betray Christ for fifty dollars one day, and the next day betray the devil for a hundred dellars [Laughter and applause]. Their opponents said they were found in bad company, in condition with Temperance-men, Know Nothings, &c. He would defy them to name any man in the Republican ranks who had been guilty of such political corruption as their adversaries had been in times past. He would defy them to point out in their own ranks such loaders and rowdies as eyer found in the ranks such loaders and rowdies as eyer found in the ranks such loaders and rowdies as eyer found in the ranks of their opponents. to point out in their own ranks such loafers and row. to point out in their own ranks such loafers and row-dies as were found in the ranks of their opponents. Let the meal over what they styled the bad company in which they found us. At any rate they the Republicans) were not found in company with those who fitted out slavers, nor with those who made a traffic of human flesh, and who sold their own children at the anction block, and who treated their slaves with more than Russian despot-ican. It was said that the Russianes. their own children at the ancient block, and who treated fleir slaves with more than Russian despotiem. It was said that the Republican party was fashiened of the most disc redant elements, of Temperance men, of bigots, of Know-Nothings, and God only knew what cise. But wrong and misled as they are he would yet prefer Temperance men and Know-Nothings to the horde of Ruffinss which attack the liberties of our people alike on the borders of our Territory, and at the National Capitel—and which make the name of Demecracy nothing but a bye word (Cheers). Lock but for a moment at the platform of that party adopted at Cincinnati. In the last resolution there is a general invitation extended to everybody without distinction of party to gather upon that platform whereithey are promised a hearty welcome [laughter]. That was but a bait thown out to catch anybody and everybody who were restless amid the unsettled condition of the political parties, and in conformity with that invitation all the vagabones of the country have become incorperated within the Democratic party. A shining light of the Sham Democracy, Gov. Floyd of Vrgina, recently expatiated before the citizens of New-York on the Political condition of the country, and in that speech is developed the intention of those who control the Democratic party, and eitzens of foreign birth particularly would do well to look into the matter. Gev. Floyd said that if he should become convinced that Fremont could not be beaten in any other way, he would give his vote for Mr. Fillmore, and he knew that in this course he would be sustained by the Democratic paper, in this city disapproved of the sentiment so boldly proclaimed by Governor Floyd! No. Sir, there has not been one to do it, and if any expression of sentiment has been altered upon timent so boldly proclaimed by Governor Floyd.

No. Sir, there has not been one to do it, and if
any expression of sentiment has been altered upon
that matter it has been the reverse. The fasion of
the Sham Democrats and the Know-Nothings
is already begun and will soon be a fixed fact. Only
those who are political idiots or those who are wilfully
ignorant do not learn it [Cheers]. When we contemplate then, the varied elements which now makes up
the Democratic party we will see that we should not
beed the cry set up by our cuemies, that only bigots,
feating and temesrance men are its component parts. fainties, and temperance men are its component pairs.

I need not teil you what kind of bigots the German portion of the Republican party are. You know as well as I. It is not so difficult to tell how Col. Fremont stands upon this question of political proscription.

Mr. Walker, a member of the North American Convention at Syracuse, said that no true American could vote for Col. Fremont, because he was no Know-Nothing in sentiment. But all this talk of Know-Nothing in sentiment. vote for Coi. Fremont, because he was no Know-Nothing in sentiment. But all this talk of Know-Nothing is sentiment. But all this talk of Know-Nothing is no no account particularly. In the first place from Know-Nothing ism proper, with which every people is more or less afflicted, we have nothing to fear. And secondly, should the Know-Nothings, by an impossible contingercy, obtain the control of the Government, the masses of the people would riso spontaneously and hurt them from their places of power (Cheers). If to-day the Naturalization laws of the country should be altered by Congress the act would be repealed at the very next session [Cheers]. But there is no danger of any such modification [Cheers]. But there is no danger of any such modification [Cheers]. But there is no danger of any such modification [Cheers]. The Know-Nothings themselves see that their little side issues are out of the question so long as the one great question is unsettled in our country. The more intelligent of them have already struck their flags, and in projection as the German element of our population will stand firm and unbroken all Know-Nothingism will disappear from the political field in this country (Cheers). Independent of this consideration, the American ration is a great commercial nation, and as such it would not leng bear the domination of Know-Nothing principles. This Japanese policy would, if once carried into effect in the legislation of our country, become soon so obnoxious and offensive that they could not remain long in existence [Cheers]. But, however that may be, there is no danger from Know-Nothing ism if John C. Fremont is elected to the Presidency (Cheers]. He is a rish who does not belong simply to America, but to the entire world [Loud cheers] he belongs to the great Republic of humanity, of freedom and right [Renewed cheers], and thus it is we find that throughout all Europe the manimous voice of the people, of ruler as well as subject, of aristocrat as well as democrat, of monarchist as well as republican, republican, is in favor of John C. Fremont [Cheers,]
Now if any one of them had any action in respect to
the sentiments of Col. Fremont in regard to the KnowNothing question, he had romething to tell him. Any
man who had once seen and spoken with Col. Fremont, and every man who was acquainted with his life
and deeds, must be convinced that he would never
favor any measure that would curtail the rights of any
one. Only a fool could believe that Col. Fremont
would favor an extension of the term of naturalization. would favor an extension bad seen him and taixed Besides, he (Mr. Hecker) had seen him and taixed with him, and he had his personal declaration that if elected to the Presidency, all his power should be directed to prevent any medification of the naturalization because which should be against the interests of emigrations which should be against the interests of emigrations. laws which should be against the merces of emis-tion. The man who, after this, still doubted, be longed to that class of resolute infidels who, when you told them that there was once a man in France named Napoleon, denied the state-ment, and when you showed it to them in print or brought witnesses to prove it, would still de-ciere that it was all humbug, and they did not believe a word of it. Such incredulity proceeded from a constitutional defect which he did not know how to treat. stitutional defect which he did not know now to treat.
The general line of the argument of the Democrats was
this: they shunned principles as long as possible, and
then if they could not help noticing the principles of
the Republican party, they denied their trath. Mr.
Hecker then mentioned the fact that Mr. Buchanan Mesker then mentioned the fact that all the backers was a bachelor. The old Romans, he said, in the lex Julia Cappaa denied to bachelors the highest holors of the Republic [Laughter and applause]. The Remains did not make such laws for fun; they had very good reasons for them. They knew that a man was not a whole man if he had no wife, and it would be well for us to take that into consideration. If Franklin Pieces had given way so much to the slaveholders Figure had given way so much to the slaveholders resely from the influence of the men who surrounded him, what concessions might not be expected from a bachelor if all the arts and arms of women were brought to bear upon him? If, then, he (Mr. Hecker) had only to choose between a man of family who had a pure, true, womanly influence at his side, and a hesitation. He sometimes in his addresses interru the train of his remarks with an ancedote; he would so now. Old Benaparte used to allow his soldiers, when they had news or anything of importance to communicate, to step forward from the ranks and adcommunicate, to step forward from the ranks and address him. One day at review an old captana stepped
forward and said to him: "Sire, look upon me; I
am made of that wood out of which majors are
carved." "Well, Captain," replied Bonaparte,
"whenever I have any use for wooden majors
you shall be my first choice." Now, Mr. Buchanan had said that he was no longer James
Buchanan, but that he was the Cincinnati plat
form. Mr. Hecker said that the people would tell him
that whenever they had any use for a President nailed
together of platform planks, then they would choose,
James Buchanan, and not till then [Immense laughter
and applause]. The question in this contest was, Who James Buchanan, and net till then [Immense language, and applause]. The question in this contest was, Who were the real Democrats—where stood the genuine Democrats of the eld Jaffersonian school? They would remember that in Europe liberty was sacrificed to union. Should it be the same way here? Was Freedom in this country to be sacrificed to union? The South like bad boys, threatened that if we would set do not they pleased they would agit our company The South, tike bad boys, threatened that it companies to as they plessed, they would quit our companies and dissolve the Union. But that would never amount of anything. Let us see whether or not we represented the old true Democracy upon which this Union was founded. The great issue of the day was the extension or limitation of Slavery in the land. The Constitution of the country from its inception had always upheld the principal Friedment it held that Shavery was only local, whill of Freedom; it held that Slavery was only Freedom was general and national. One o t grievances set forth by the Colonies against the ing of England, was that the king had not complied to the retitions, are the complications of the complications. King of England, was that the king had not complied with the petitions against the continuance of the slave trade which they had addressed to him. What was the legislative action of the first Congress of the Colonies! Was it a resolution in favor of the extension of Slavery! Indeed it was not the first legislative action on the subject was the prohibition of Slavery. And it was not at all surprising that the authors of the Declaration of Independence, that elemni beaces, the of Freedom should have declined to act in favor of Slavery. How could these men, reared as they were in the great school of philosophy of the

eighteenth century, how could they have sent the sim-tile republican, Franklin, to the gongeous Court of France to request aid and support against the despot-ism of England if they had at the same time ind a protecting hand over a far direr kind of Slavery than that against which they were fighting! It would have been impossible for them to appeal to the enlighten protecting hand over a far diret kind. It would have that against which they were fighting! It would have been impossible for them to appeal to the enlightenment of the eighteenth century for aid—impossible for them to induce Lafayette and Kosensko to come over the met of the elegate the and Kosensko to come over to belp them in their stringle with England—if they had been intent all the while upon laying a much heavier yoke upon a portion of their fellow-citizens than that which they themselves were strugglisg to throw off. Mr. Hecker read extracts from the writings of Washington, Jefferson, Morris, Mercer and ethers, showing that the fathers of the Republic had always been opposed to Slavery. He made a striking reference to the fact that even before the Declaration of Independence, Lord Mansfield had, in the famous Somerset case, decided that no slave could breathe the air of England. What barefaced impadence was that which dared, in the face of all these dence was that which dared, in the face of all t facts, to give the lie to history, and tell the people the Constitution gave every slaveholder a right to c the Constitution gave every slaveholder a right focus of the star-spangled between So far was this from being the case, that the Constitution had not mentioned the word S avery. Mr. Hecker then called the attention of his braiers to the provisions of the ordinance of 1787. That ordinance, he said, contained the author-tic inforpretation of whatever might seek obscure or the subject in the Constitution, and by on the subject in the Constitution, and by that act the true meaning of the Constitution in respect to Slavery was to be learned. The speaker then proceeded at some length to show that in spite of the original intentions of the founders of the Republice, the Slaveholders had obtained great and unusual privileges in the Government. They allowed a representation for their Slaves, so that six Slaveholders, evening each two hundred ne-would have just as much weight in respect to Na Representation as the whole assembly of freemen which he was then addressing. With such privileges and corcessions they ought to be content, and not lay ruthless hands upon the last bulwark of Freedem. They ought to be satisfied with the law, that would require any of this audience to aid the U.S. Marshai, if he should order them all out to-night for such a number in cardiaring states. for such a purpose, in capturing some fugitive sh for such a purpose, in capaciting some auginve save, or else incur heavy penalties for neglecting to render such assistance. Infamy enough had been heaped upon them, and they did not want to bear any more cutrages [Applause]. The intention of the slave-holders was nothing less than to subdue the lovers of freedom, as Senator Douglas said, and as John Randerph threatened long ago. This process of subduing freedom North was the real intent and purpose of the Grances of the Cincinnati platform—the se-styled deeth threaten and purpose of the framers of the Cincinnati platform—the se-styled Democratic party, which, in consideration of the spoils of effice, would bend a humble suppliant at the feet of the slaveholders. He hoped that at such an imminent crisis as the present they would all, as freemen, stand united in the maintenance and preservation of the sacred rights which have been bequeathed to them by the sages and patriots of the Revolution. The speaker then proceeded to show somewhat in detail the circumstances under which the Missouri Compromise line was established, and adverted to the fact that at that time, the establishment of that line was regarded as a great triumph for the South and as a great sacritice on the part of the North, from the fact that by that act they had devoted a large portion of territory to Slavery. He then said that the slaveholders, not satisfied with that concession, proportion of territory to Slavery. He then said that the slaveholders, not satisfied with that concession, pro-ceeded further and further in their aggressive demands, and now, within the last year, Judge Kane had procceded further and further in their aggressive demands, and new, within the last year, Judge Kane had proclaimed at Philadelphia that every slaveholder had a right to carry his slaves with him into a Free State. It was no small prize which was at stake in this contest. Slavery now existed in \$00,000 square miles of territory, which was \$10,000 square miles of territory, which was \$10,000 square miles of territory, which was \$10,000 square miles and the Free States. If the slaveholders should get all the Territories, they would have \$20,000.000 square miles and the Free States would have \$6,000,000. They would then commend all the Southern coast, as well as the great national highway, the Mosissippi. The Slave-Power would command all the international trade, while Freedom and Free Labor would be confined to a small girdle of territory. The speaker then alladed to the condition of the white laboring men in the South, and quoted from leading Southern journals which avowed that the question of Slavery was not a question of color; and that the true condition of the laboring classes was that of enslavement. In the North laboring men received from \$10 to \$10. For month and beard; in the South from \$10 to \$11. But this was not all. The white laborer in the South was treated no better than the slave, and ottentines not as well. The white laborer there is never allowed to sit at the table with his emerged. But this was not all. The white laborer in the Seuth was treated no better than the slave, and oftentimes not as well. The white laborer there is never allowed to sit at the table with his employer ror did he get the same quality of food. He cats the same as the slaves eat! Would you, then, desire that such a society should be extended over the free Territories of this country? Voicter-No, no). Then compare the statistics of repulation to observe the effects of Slavery. In 1820 illinois had a population of 53,000 people. In 1856, she has a population of 1,300,000, and has within herself all the clements of material prosperity. Contrast her with Scuth Cerol na, one of the original States. From 90,000, Scuth Carolina has only been able to reach a population of 24,000 white inhabitants, and as for her public lands—they remain misold in the trarket, because enterprising from en will not enter her barders. Whoever, the speaker said, has any respect for human dignity must beware lest the curse of Cain he upon him for sicaling the territory of free labor, and squandering it saws to 347,000 slaveholders, may to unlike for activity that number possess over 10 slaves each. Shall that local rich, territory which was bought by the blood of the sons of this country, a territory which abounds in agricultural and mineral resources, where verdant fields and virgin mines offer their untold treasures more plentifully than the gardens of the Hesperides, shall that Territory be given up to a small body of aristocrats whose preteasions see not even founded upon the fiction of noble o a small body sions are not even induced up of a higher intellectual culture? Demincering and overbearing as the aristocracy of Europe is, there are no Brookses to found among them. They at least pretend to be highly cultivated and well-mannered, and would scorn bullies and rowdies who strike down a legislator in his seat, or shoot Irish waiters at the breakfast table. Yet this bully and towdy aristocracy wants to subdue us, and a forces into a whomssion more abject than Russian to force us into a submission more abject than Russian servitude. Mr. Hecker then proceeded to examine servitude. Mr. Hecker then proceeded to examine the claims of the South to a political proponderance within the Union. He gave the statistics of the General Post-Office to show how the Southern States want to be subsidized by the Free States. He contrasted the small amount of capital invested in industrial and commercial enterprises in the South to the presperity of the industrial establishments of the North. The Southern slaveholder, he the South to the presperity of the industrial establishments of the North. The Southern slaveholder, he said, with all his pride and boasting, is very much like the Spanish bidalgo, who, while parading a splendid silk and satin coat in front, has a shably rag of linen behind. He adverted to the fact that all the public libralies in the South did not contain as many volumes as the library of the little University of Goettingen, a very tangible proof of the directle effects of Slavery in regard to the education of the people. Reterning to the subject of the Kansas-Nebrasta bill, Mr. Hecker quoted a speech lately made by Gen. Atchison in Missouri, from which it appears that Mr. Douglas himself, his effrontry and demagogneism notwithstanding, had faltered and hesitated a long time before venturing to lay his kend upon that time withstations, had believe the state of the s henored Missouri Compounds, which has a lead to claimed a few years before to be inviolable and sacred; and that finally he was builted by the most rabid secret@mists into the measure. The speaker then alleded to the threats of the disunionists, of whom even the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency had

onsented to be the mouthpiece. These men said:

"If Frencht is elected the Union will and ough!" to be disolved!" What is the meaning of this?

Mr. Hecker said that it meant this: If you Freemen

of the North dare to vote according to your best knowledge, and according to your true sentiments, we will bringe this Union into civil wer. That is what the Sham Democracy called Eberty of election. That was whatevery vote for Buchanon and Breckenridge meant. On

the other hane, if at the South any one ventured to ex-necise the privilege of free speech and free discussion olemnly guaranteed by the Constitution, he was sur-tor the hosted down and maltreated by a mob hurrahing

to be needed down and manifested by a mob nurraning for Fuchanan and Breckemidge, or for Fillmore and Dorelson. Again, if any man dared in the South to print anything not agreeable to the views of the slaveholders. Judge Lynch sood in readiness for him.

So much for freedom of peech and freedom of the Fress. As to the right of petition, why, if Benjamio Finnklin, the greatest Abolitionist of his time, were this day to present such an "incendiar," petition as he did in his lifetime, he would be very lucky indeed if he were only kicked out. What superb Democratic flerubilizing legislation there was bud in Kansas, they

We had berne as much as we could bear, and rechaps a little more we had consented even to be made slave-catchers, we had consented to draw a divising line

e North dare to vote according to your

across our free inheritance and to leave one-half of it to the slaveholders, we had consented to the increase of their representative power on account of their slave property, we have made concessions to them in 1830 and again in 1850, but now there must be an end of it. If we did not now put a step to their pretensions we night as well be serfs ourselves. Thus they would speak, nor be afraid of any threats. Vote for Freedom and its champion, Frement! [Tremendeus cheering.] speek, nor be afraid of any threats. Vote for Freedom and its chempien, Fremont! [Tremendeus cheering.] Then they would see how soon the Northern Dough fasce would disappear. As to the slaveholders, they would see clearly enough that there was no other choice left to them than either to become the dependents of England or to retain to the old principles of freedom, and again stand united with the North in the bonds of brotherly affection. Protected by the strong aim of the North, the South might defy the paw of the British Lion and the taleas of the French Eagle. The tree people of the North would willingly spread its fostering beamer over the weaker pertions of the confederacy; it would sacrifice its blood and tressure without maumiting, and never allow one inch of American territory to be sacrificed to foreign powers. The South would submit to the decision of the people—they might be sure of that. Never mind the rawings of a few crasy fire-eating fanctics. Freedom must and would be victorious. The giant Antaus was invincible as long as be touched his mother earth, thrown down upon the ground be control feels vicer and power from test. Thus his mother earth, thrown down upon the groun gained firsh viger and power from the tail. Freedem, which had been treeden into the dust ins morrer and the power from the tail. Thus friedem, which had been trooden into the dust since 1787, would gather new strength from its very deteat, and slay its adversaries. Already he heard the cry of victory heralding the onward course of the lecemetric of Frogress and Freedem. Already he saw the Goddess of Liberty raise in trium; h her banner, of which the names of Frencht and Dayton were emblastoned. Onward, onward, then, to battle and victory! Freedom could not be extinguished. But if by our own fault we should secenate in the contest, then we might as well go to Kussia, for there truly we should be better if then in a Kepublic subdued by slaveholders.

Mr. Hecker left the stand amid a burricane of appliance. The band then gave the soul-inspiring air of

plause. The band then gave the soul-inspiring air of Hell Celumbia, and the Chairman, Mr. Kapp, adcurred the meeting sine die. So deusely packed was he building that it took nearly half an bour for the audience to get out of deors.

Thus ended the greatest and most important meeting

of cit zens of German origin ever held upon the West ern Continent.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

XXI.-A correspondent in Norwich, Chenango Co.,

writes us as follows:

"The nomination of the Hon, HENRY BENERT for Corg ess by the Republicans of this District was unstances and gives great satisfaction.

by a large unjointy is considered certain.

- Three or four timid souls write us, inquiring if & is true that FRANCIS P. BLAIR, M. C. elect from St. Louis, is opposed to Col. Fremont's election. We answer- He is just as much opposed to Fremont as we are-just exactly. If the Slave States will only elect a dezen mere such to Congress, we agree that they shall call them just what they please.

- Judge Culven is not a candidate for Congress in the Williamsburgh District. He is for GEORGE H. ANDRAWS, whom he supported before, but will not himself be a candidate, in any event. -We have received a number of letters giving the

mest enthusiastic accounts of the great Republican meeting in Middletown, Bucks Co., Pa., but must curit them for want of space. It was one of the largest and most cheering gatherings of the campaign. -Of 109 students in Hamilton College, 86 favo

Fremont, 17 Buchanan and 6 Fillmore.

-The Border-Ruffian Democracy of Oswego County have reminsted for Members of Assembly, Orville Rebinson of Oswego for the 1st District, and Luke D. Smith of Mexico for the Hd.

-An immense assemblage of the friends of Freedom was held at New-Bloomfield, Pa., last Thursday. The procession was at least two unies in length, and not less than 2,500 people listened to the eloquent addresses of Gov. Ford of Ohio, Gov. Hamlin of Maine, Col. Curtan of Harrisburg, the Hon. Mr. Noble of Wiscon sin, and the "Drumore Shoemaker" of Lancaster. Gov. Hamlin won golden opinions by his effective and vivid portraiture of the doings of the Border-Ruffian Demecracy in Kansas. He renewed his argument in the Court-House in the evening. The result

n Maine sounded the death-knell of the Pierce dyeasty; and on the 14th of October, in Pennsylvania, we will drive the last and in its coffin, amid the sobe and greans of the Border-Ruffian mourners.

-The Buchancers held a mass meeting of six coun ties at Harrisburg, Pa., last week. Two stands were erected for speakers, and a pole was to be raised When the meeting got together, however, the services were so few that it was not deemed proper to show them out doors, and they were all taken into a ballroom which would be crowded with 500 persons. The pole still lies unraised on the ground.

-A leading Buchanan editor in Western New-York estimates the vote of this State at 80,000 for Fillmere, 150,000 for Buchanan, and the rest for Fremont. As the whole vote will be about 550,000, this gives Frement a very respectable majority.

- Judging from a letter this day received from a highly respectable and intelligent postmaster of Westrn New-York, it would seem that some of the officeholders are not to be relied upon. The following is an extract from one who received his appointment from President Pierce:

"I want you to understand that this house goes for Francat and Jessie, perfectly regardless of Post Office appointments or decapitations."

— The Boston Journal publishes an excellent Fremont. ong, dedicated to the West Roxbury Fremont Club.

The following is one of the versea:

"Then, in some resolutions, that are full of windy flaws,
They remarted on the spot the bloody Kansas laws,
And made a party platform that was hardly safe to beast,
Because its Northern timber was a rotten Bosfor Post."

- The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher addressed an atentive audience of 1,200 people at Orange, N. J., on Monday evening in the Republican Club-House. The ddress of Mr. B. was an earnest, eloquent and poweful oppeal in behalf of the Republican cause and it and dates. "I would not," said Mr. B., "if I had the power, lay the weight of my little finger, politically, upon South Carolina to take from her the least right she holds under our Constitution, much as I hate that system to which she clings with such tenacity. She is fully entitled to all the rights she has under the Constitution, without let or hindrance, and in there rights she must and shall be protected." A large number of ladies were present, and the whole andience were delighted and pleased.

-A cane for Brooks was voted some time since by the chivalrous young gentlemen of Alexandria, Va., who wished to show their admiration of the assault on Mr. Sammer. The money was raised, but when they came to kek about among their fellow-citizens, they ound there was none that could make it, and they were compelled to send to a Northern city to have it manusactured.

-The Hon. David Barelay, who represents the NXIVth Congressional District in Pentaylvania, com-pered of Warren, Venengo, Clearfield, Jefferson, Mc-Kean, and Elk Counties, generally known as the Wild Cat District, and who was elected by the Denecrats, has renounced Buchs an and the Cincinsati platform, and come out for Fremont and Freedom. Mr. Barelay has taken the stump for Fremont.

-The Hen. Rollin Germain is the Republican Candi date for Assembly in the Hd District of Eric County.

-A great Barbecue and Buck-roasting at Owego. did in his litetime, he would be very lineary indices, he were only kicked out. What superb Democratic Republican legislation there was had in Kansas, they were all aware of. According to the famous, or rather infamous Border-Ruffian laws, a man who by chance had a stray copy of some Republican newspaper in his pocket, might at the discretion of the court be sentenced to the Peniterinary or hired out as a slave for a term of not less than two years. Whoever desired to uphold these atrochous laws, crushing out every vertice of liberty, ought to vote for Buchanan and Breckenridge, or for Fillmore and Donelson. Since 1787 the slaveholders party had ateadily progressed in power and in arrogance. The decisive moment had arrived. It was not the community of parties, but the honor of every citizen, which must prompt him to unite in the railwing cry. "No further extension of "Slavery and of the slaveholding regime" [Cheers]. We had borne as much as we could bear, and pethaps a little mere, we had consented even to be made slave. Tiesa Courty, N. Y., on Wednesday the 15th, will be addressed by Senator Foote, Channey Shaffer, Betler G. Noble, Martin Grover and others. This will be the great Mass Meeting of the Southern Tier.

-A meeting was held at Mideletowin Monmouth County, N. J., on Wednesday evening, for the organization of a Frement and Dayton Cheb. It was addressed by Mr. Johnson of Trenten. The ball has just commerced rolling in this part of Jersey, and is desfined to leave a wide track behind it.

D-Judge Culver addressed a mass meeting in Lavgaten County, New-York, on the 30th uit., another at Owego on the lat; at Tioga, Pa , on the 2d, at Olean, Cattaraugus Co., on the 3d, and at Fredoria and Dunkirk on the 4th.